

FIG. 1

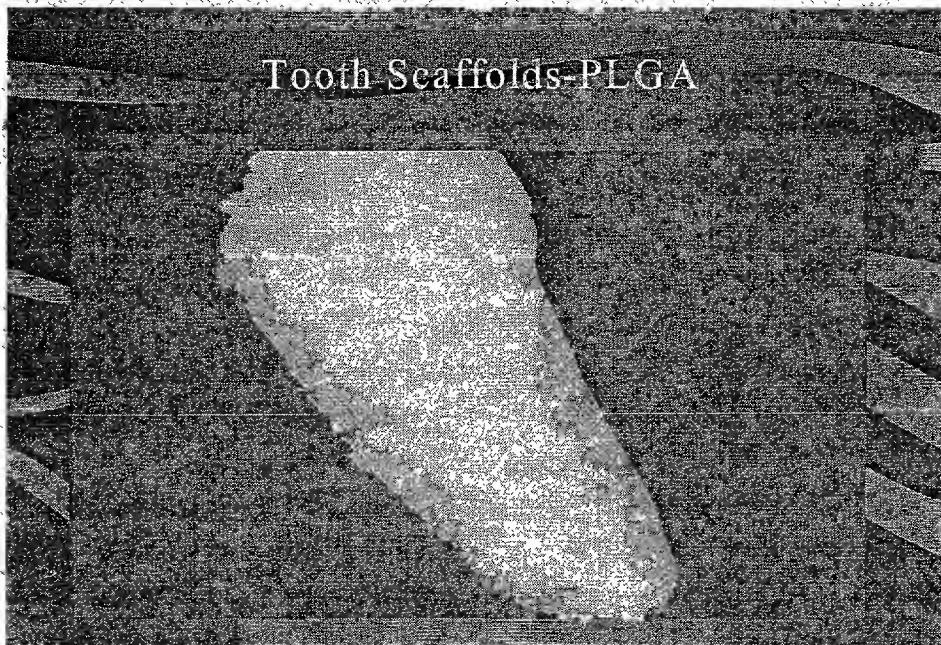


FIG. 2

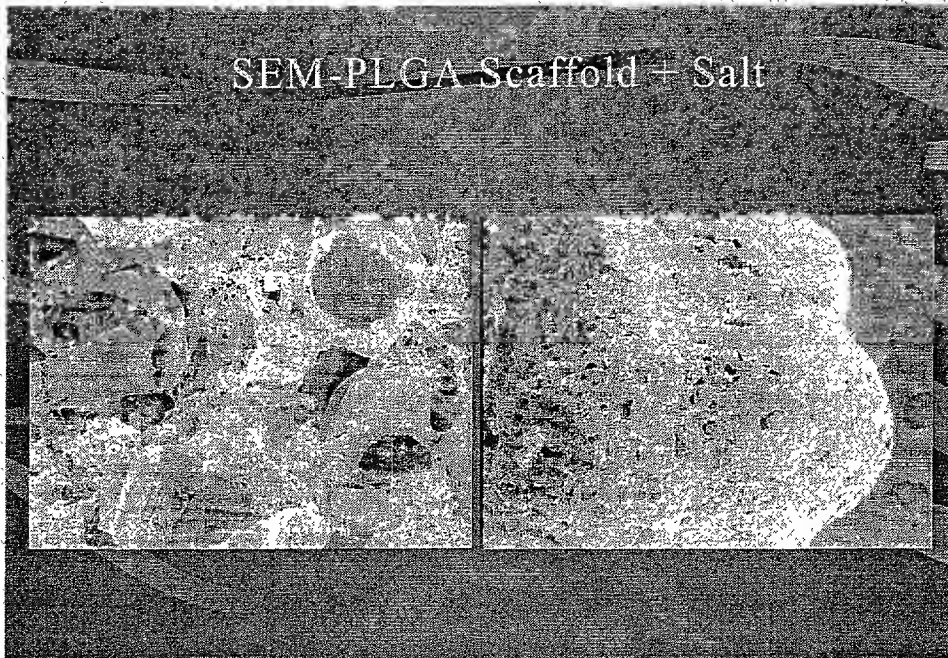


FIG. 3

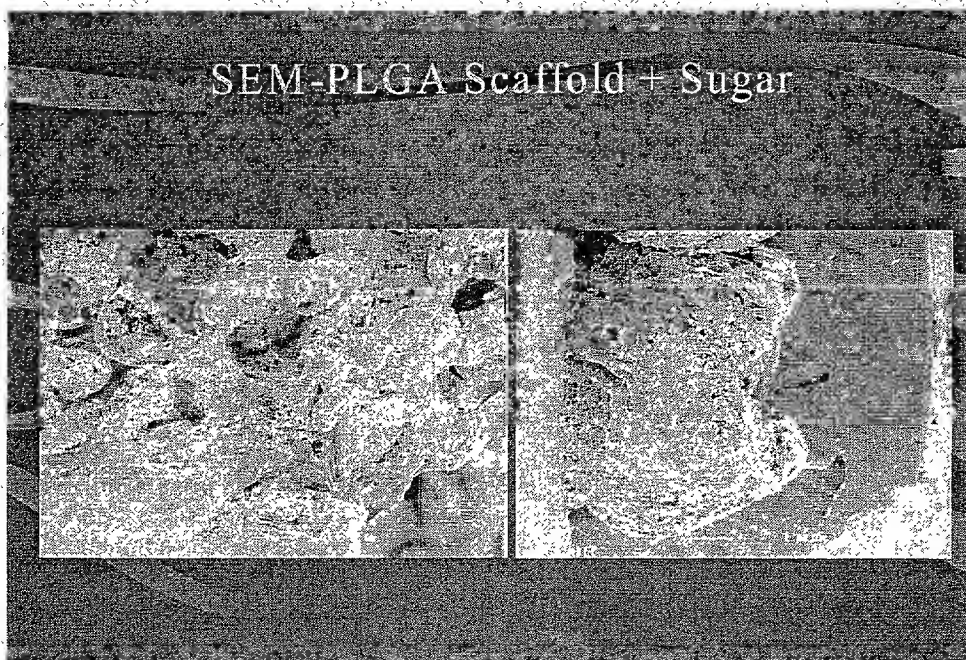


FIG. 4

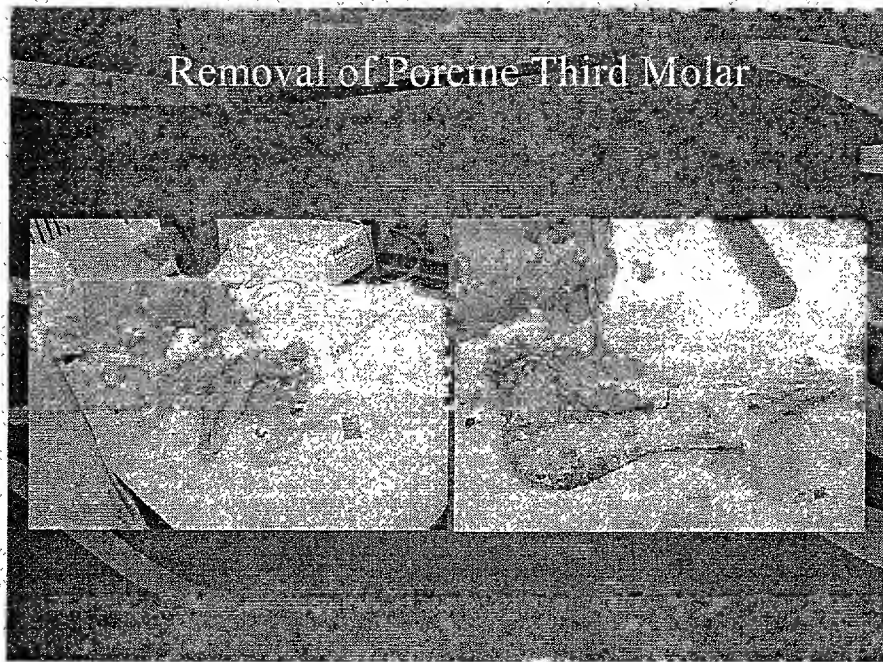


FIG. 5

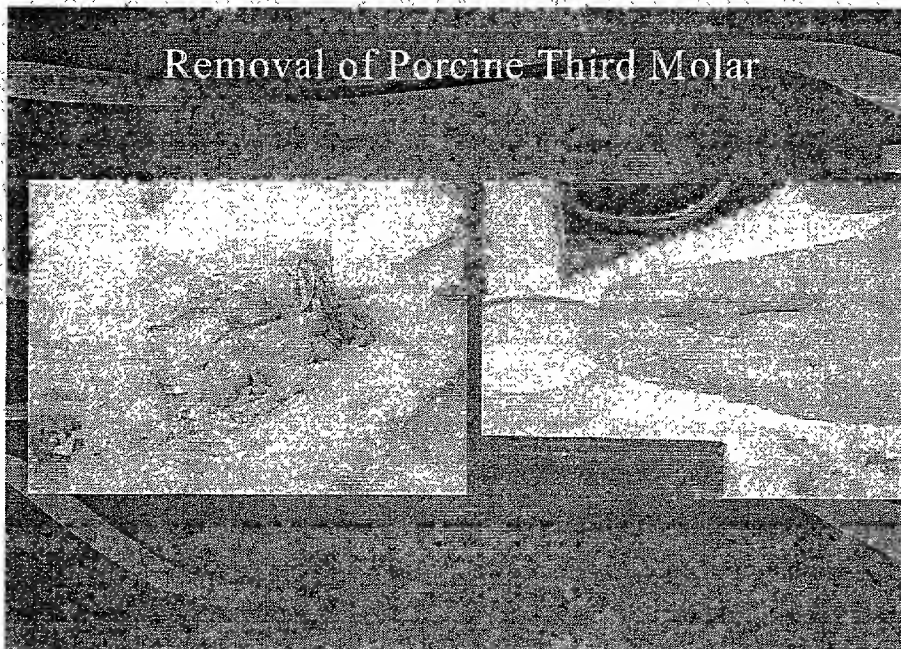


FIG. 6

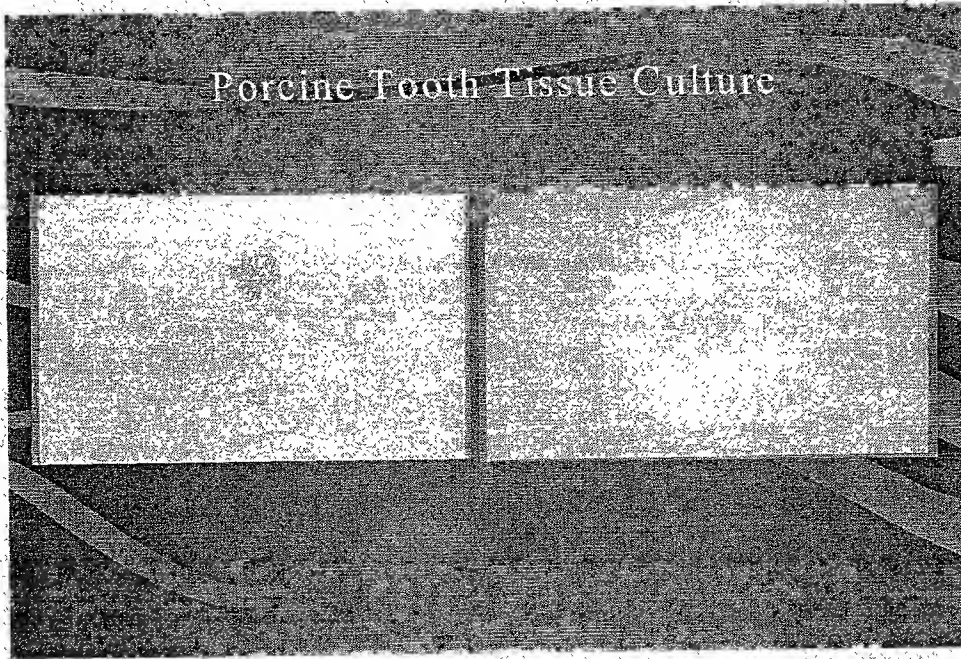


FIG. 7

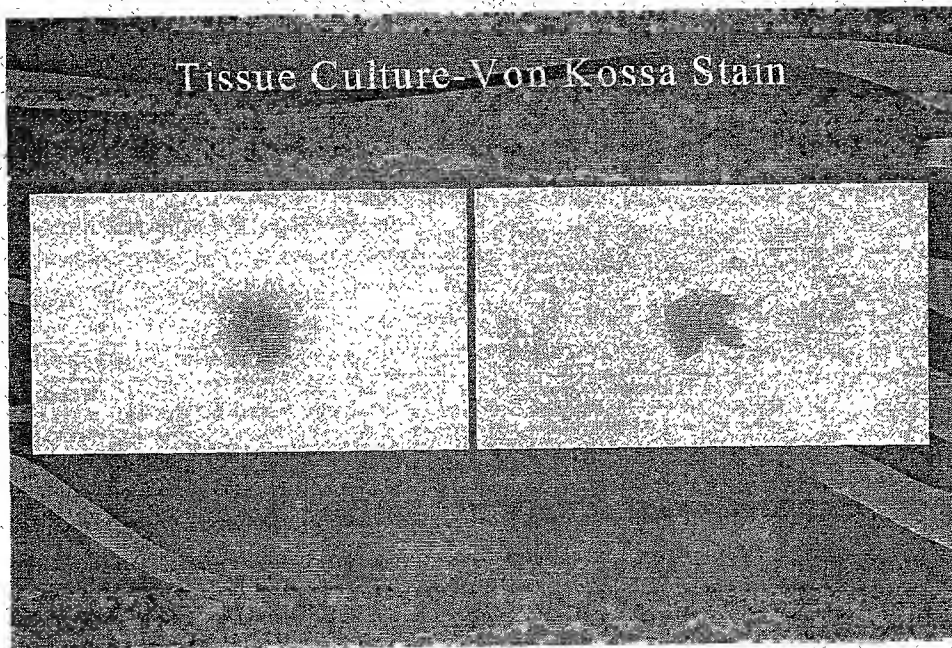


FIG. 8

FIG. 7

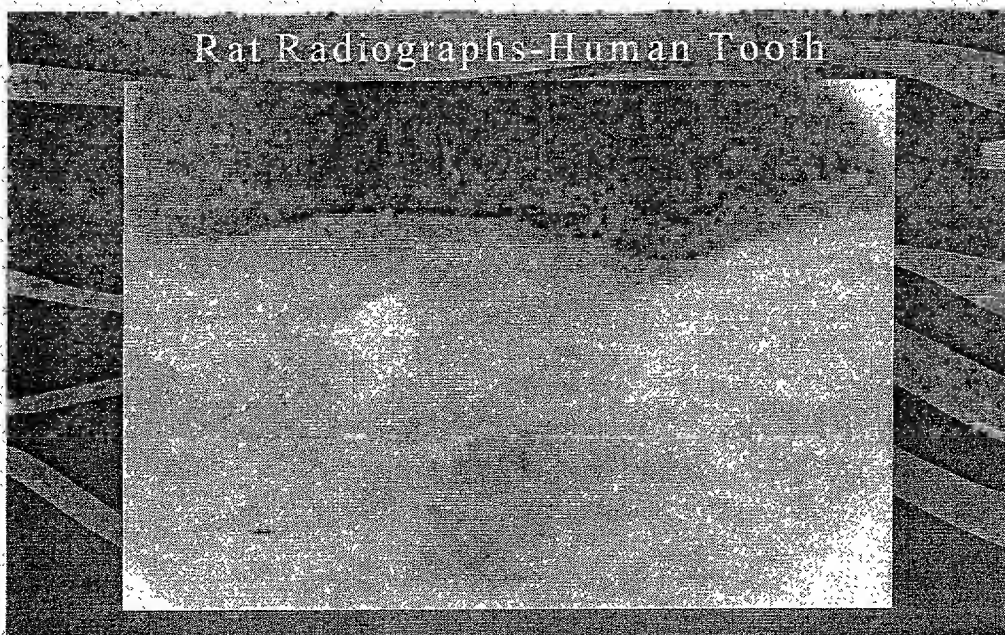


FIG. 9

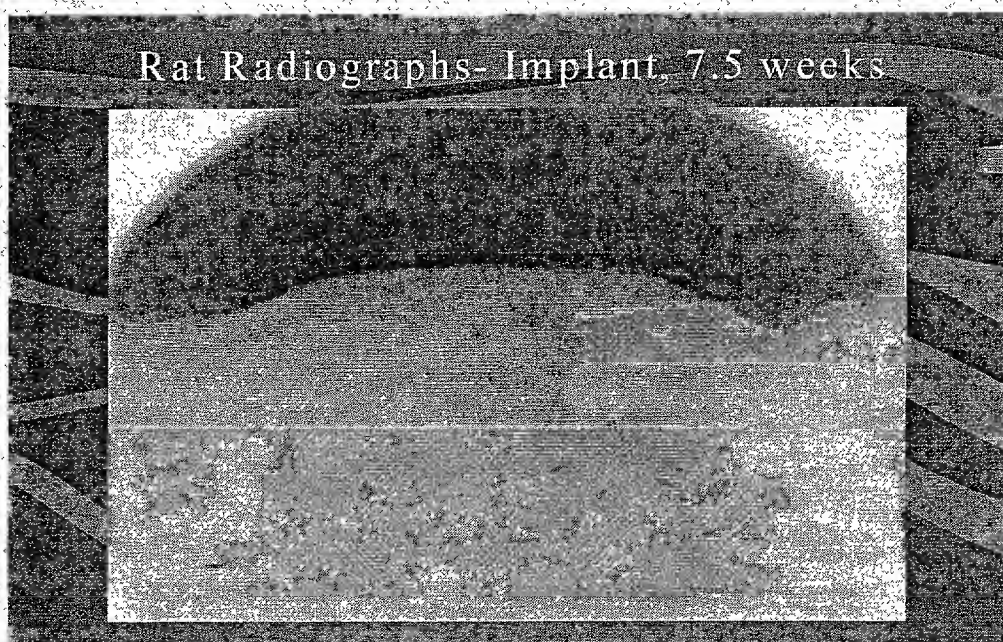


FIG. 10

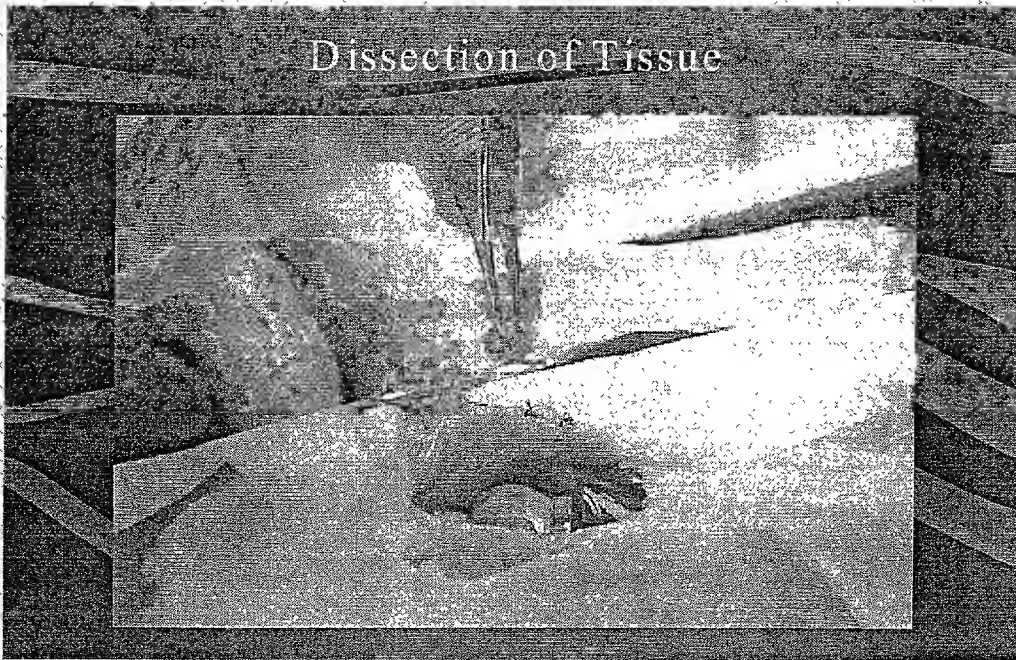


FIG. 11

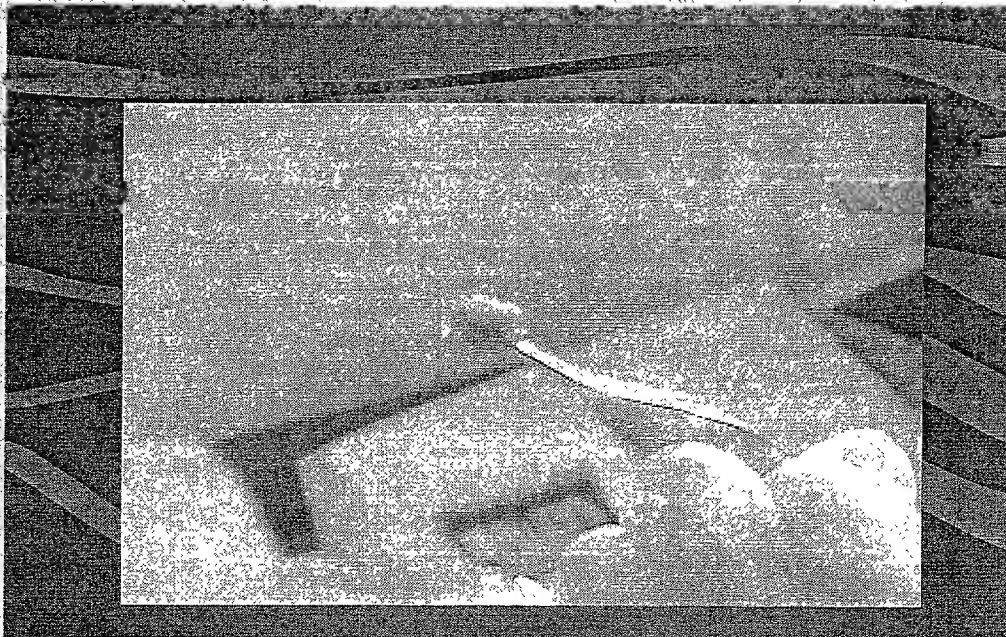


FIG. 12

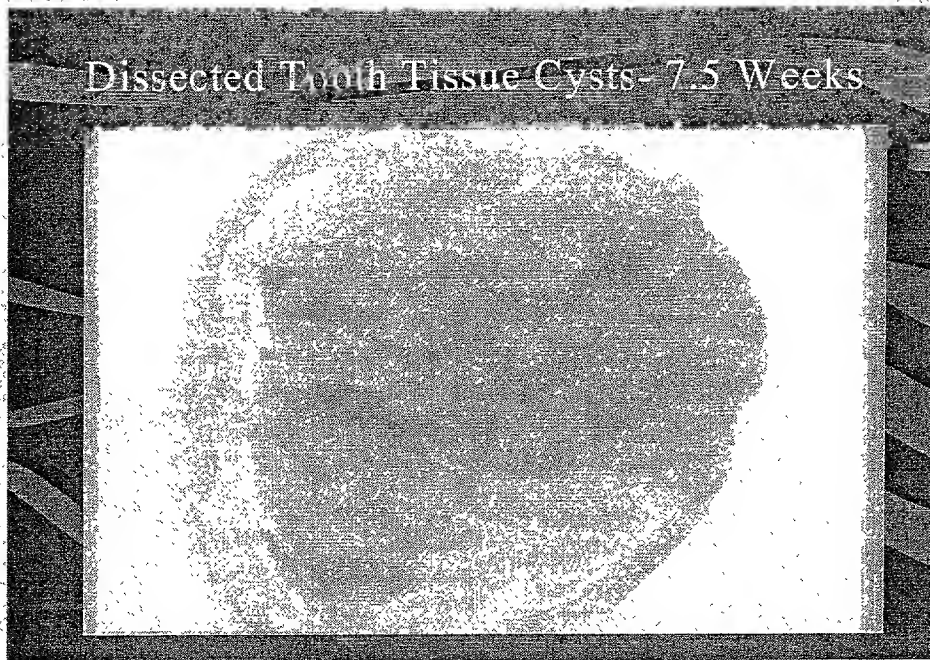


FIG. 13



FIG. 14

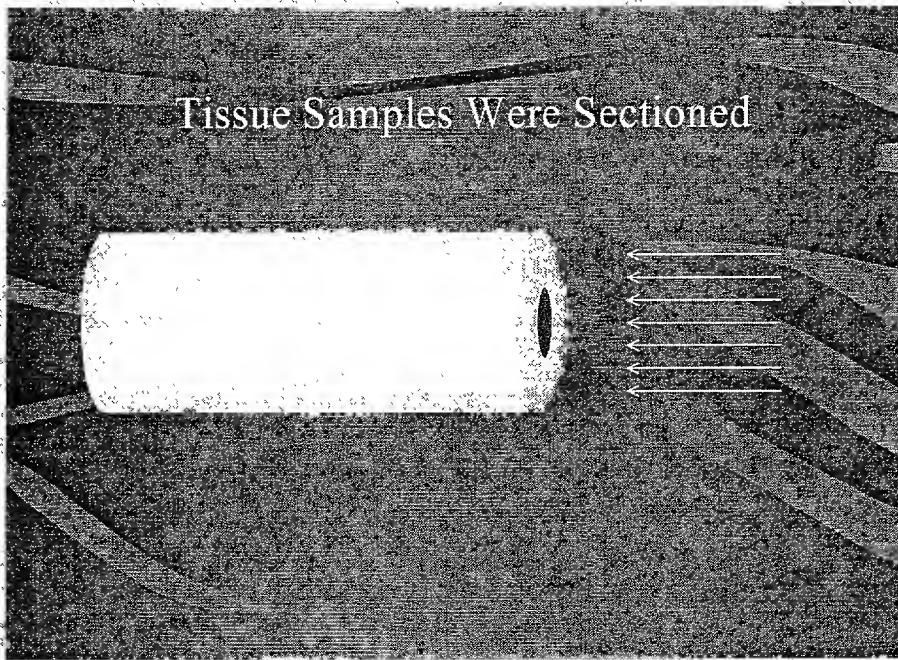


FIG. 15

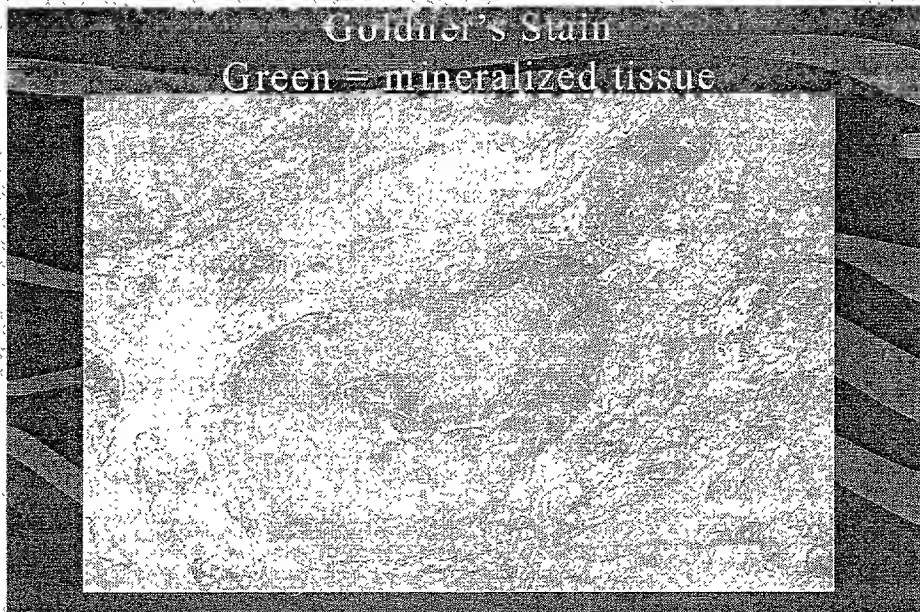


FIG. 16

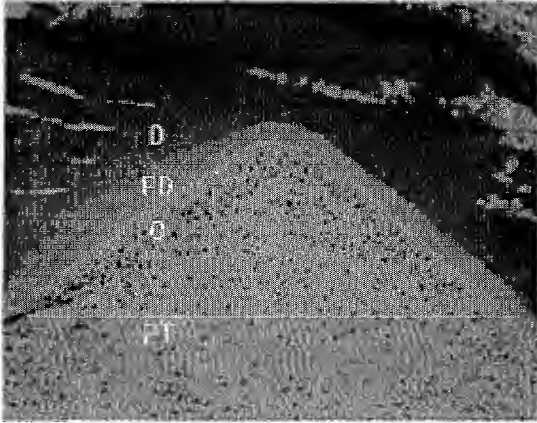


Figure 17. Cell seeded incisor scaffold 20 weeks post-implantation. Cusp tip of a developing tissue engineered tooth. Dentin (D), Pre-Dentin(PD), Odontoblast (O), and Pulp Tissue (PT).

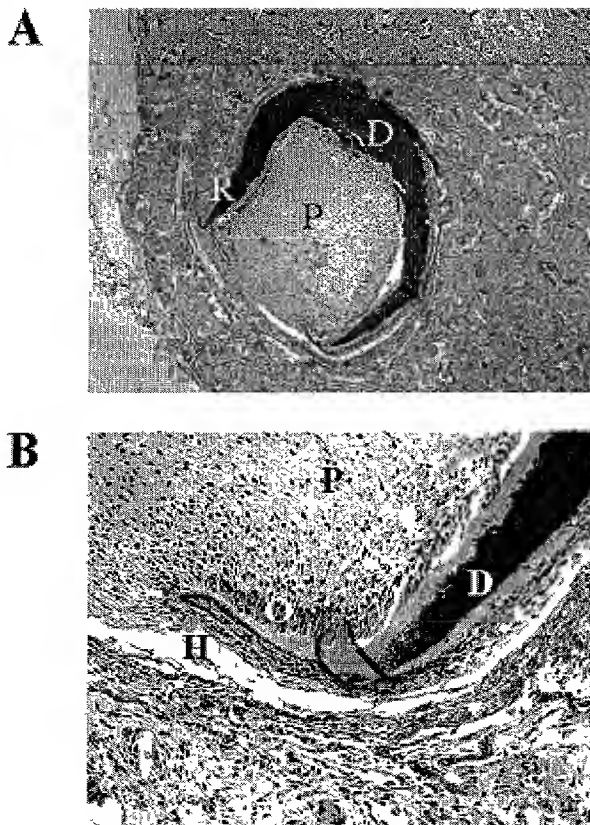


Figure 18. Histological section of 20-week tooth bud stained with Hematoxylin and eosin then counterstained by the method of Von Kossa. A. The 20-week bud. Mineralized dentin stains dark brown, predentin stains pink, and cell nuclei stain purple. B. Root tip showing columnar odontoblasts and Hertwig's root sheath. D=dentin, H=Hertwig's root sheath, O=odontoblasts, P = Pulp cells, R=Root tips.

FIGURE 17

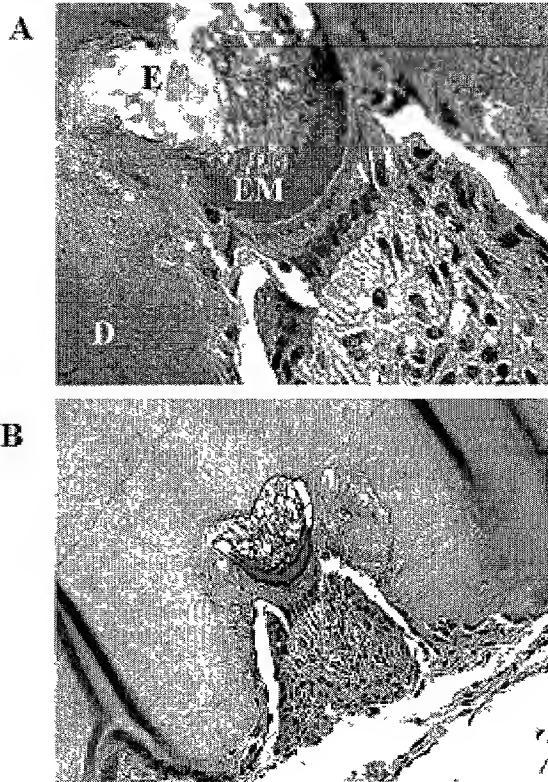


Figure 19. Engineered tooth tissues with dentin, enamel and ameloblasts. 19A: Stained With hematoxylin and eosin. 19B: Stained by Goldner's method. A=ameloblasts. D= dentin matrix, E = decalcified enamel, EM= enamel matrix. Note that the dentin matrix is bright blue and the enamel matrix is red when stained by the method of Goldner.

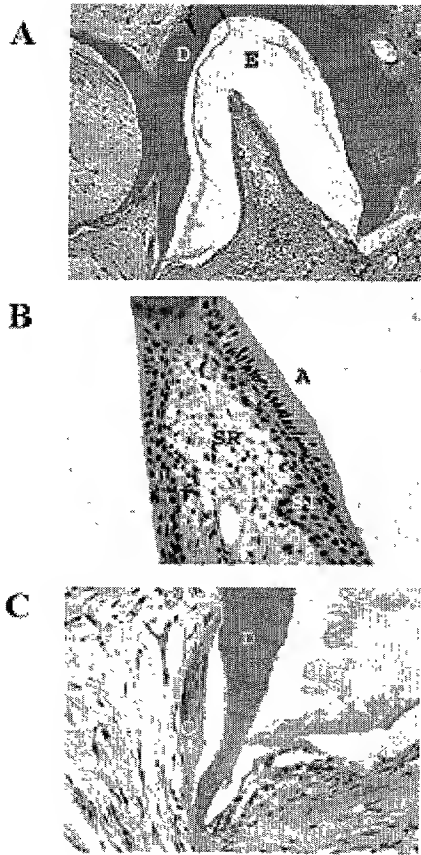


Figure 20. Histological section of a 30-week implant stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Fig 20A: the 30-week implant with demineralized enamel interior to the dentin. Fig. 20B: ameloblast cell layer adjacent to enamel space. Fig. 20C: cementum with embedded nuclei of putative cementoblasts. A=ameloblasts, C=cementum, D=dentin, E=enamel, SI=stratum intermedium, SR= stellate reticulum